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# Prostate Cancer

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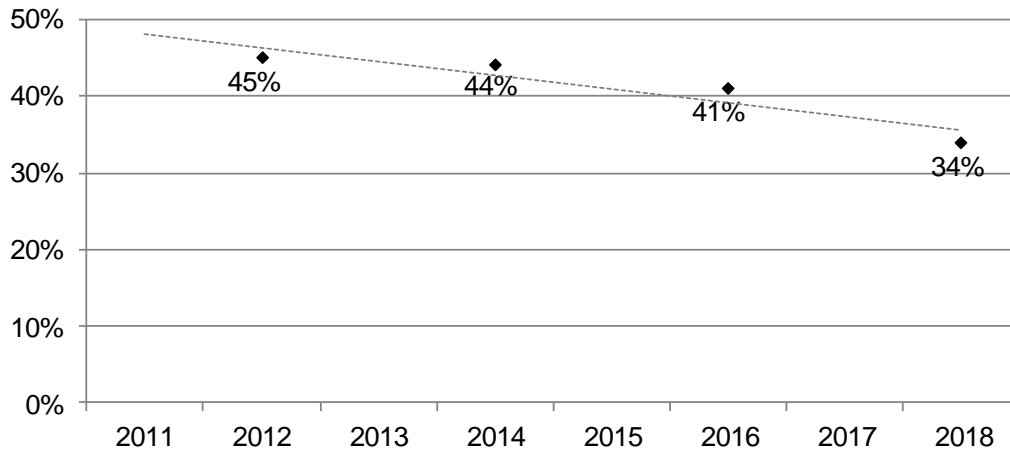
## PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (PSA) TEST

*Definition: Males, ages 40 and older, who have had a PSA test within the past two years.*

### Prevalence of PSA Test

- South Dakota 34%
- Nationwide median 33%

**Figure 52**  
**Percent of Male South Dakotans, Ages 40 and Older, Who Have Had a PSA Test Within the Past Two Years, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018

**Table 46**  
**Male South Dakotans, Ages 40 and Older, Who Have Had a PSA Test Within the Past Two**  
**Years, 2014, 2016, and 2018**

		2014-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	40%	37.5%	41.7%
	Female	-	-	-
<b>Age</b>	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	10%	7.0%	12.8%
	50-59	33%	29.4%	37.2%
	60-69	55%	51.2%	58.9%
	70-79	68%	62.7%	72.8%
	80+	51%	43.8%	59.0%
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>	White, Non-Hispanic	42%	39.5%	43.8%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	32%	22.6%	42.4%
	Hispanic	*	*	*
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	37%	32.5%	41.0%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	41%	37.8%	45.1%
	\$75,000+	40%	36.0%	43.1%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	28%	21.1%	35.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	38%	34.9%	42.2%
	Some Post-High School	39%	35.3%	42.6%
	College Graduate	48%	44.8%	51.7%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	28%	25.4%	31.1%
	Self-employed	39%	34.4%	43.6%
	Unemployed	24%	14.4%	36.4%
	Homemaker	*	*	*
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	60%	56.0%	63.6%
	Unable to Work	44%	34.4%	53.4%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	44%	41.2%	46.2%
	Divorced/Separated	28%	23.3%	32.8%
	Widowed	46%	37.7%	55.5%
	Never Married	28%	22.4%	35.5%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	43%	40.3%	44.9%
	Rent Home	25%	20.1%	30.6%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	6%	3.1%	12.3%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	8%	3.4%	19.0%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	48%	44.9%	51.5%
	Cell Phone	34%	31.7%	36.9%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	36%	30.6%	41.0%
	Pennington	40%	34.9%	44.9%
	Lincoln	40%	31.2%	49.3%
	Brown	36%	30.2%	42.0%
	Brookings	34%	28.4%	39.8%
	Codington	44%	37.8%	50.1%
	Meade	35%	28.1%	43.1%
	Lawrence	44%	38.9%	49.9%

Note: \*Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

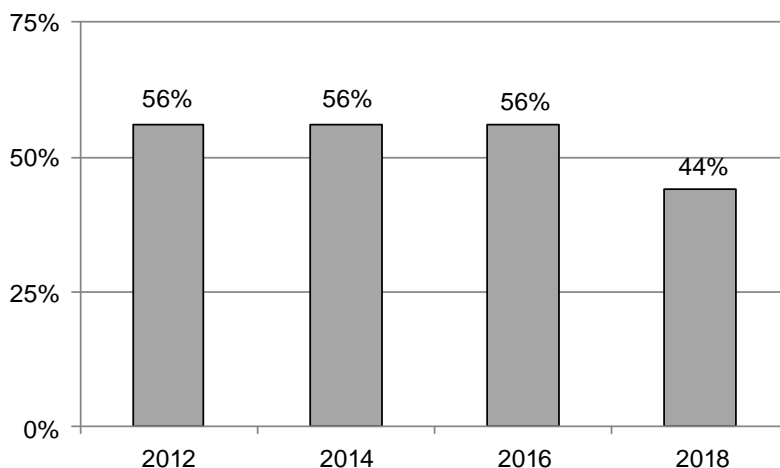
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014, 2016, and 2018

## **Demographics**

<b>Age</b>	PSA testing increases as age increases with a peak in the 70s. This includes significant increases as the 50s, 60s, and 70s are reached.
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of PSA testing regarding race/ethnicity.
<b>Household Income</b>	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of PSA testing as household income changes.
<b>Education</b>	The prevalence of PSA testing increases as education levels increase. This includes a significant increase as the college graduate level is reached.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are retired demonstrate a very high prevalence of PSA testing, while those who are employed for wages or unemployed show a very low prevalence.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who are married or widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of PSA testing, while those who are divorced or have never been married show a very low prevalence.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who own their home show a significantly higher prevalence of PSA testing than those who rent their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	The prevalence of adults getting a PSA test does not seem to be affected by the presence of children in the household.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those who primarily use a landline phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of PSA testing than those who primarily use a cell phone.
<b>County</b>	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of PSA testing among the eight over-sampled counties.

Figure 53, below, shows the percent of male South Dakotans, ages 40 and older, who stated that a doctor, nurse or other health professional talked with them about the advantages of the PSA test. In 2018, 44 percent said that they had been informed of the advantages.

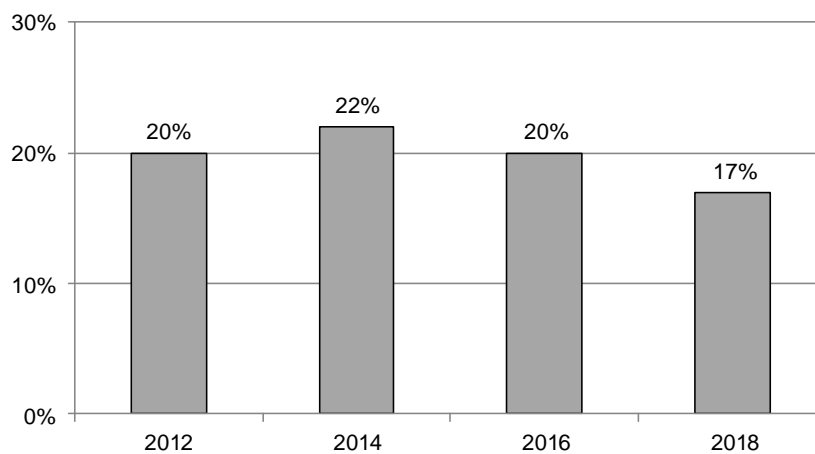
**Figure 53**  
**Percent of Male South Dakotans, Ages 40 and Older, Who Stated That a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional Talked With Them About the Advantages of the PSA Test, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018

Figure 54, below, shows the percent of male South Dakotans, ages 40 and older, who stated that a doctor, nurse or other health professional talked with them about the disadvantages of the PSA test. Only 17 percent in 2018 stated that a health professional talked with them about the disadvantages.

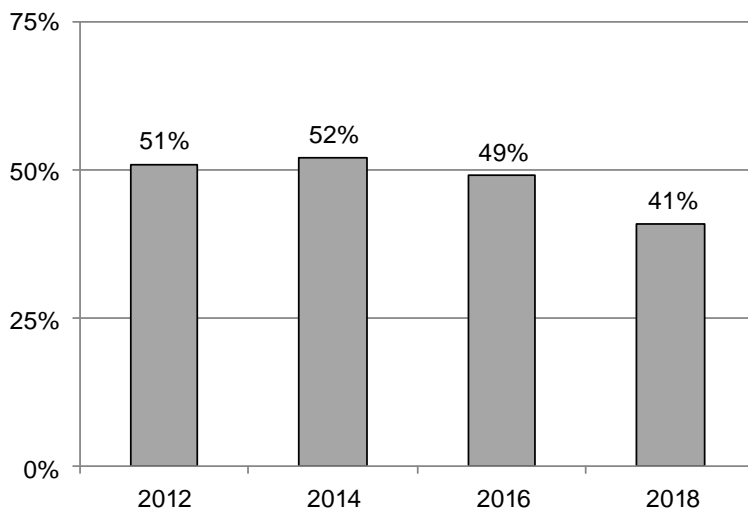
**Figure 54**  
**Percent of Male South Dakotans, Ages 40 and Older, Who Stated That a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional Talked With Them About the Disadvantages of the PSA Test, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018

Figure 55, below, shows the percent of male South Dakotans, ages 40 and older, who stated that a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever recommended that they have a PSA test. Less than half of respondents in 2018 stated that they were recommended to have a PSA test.

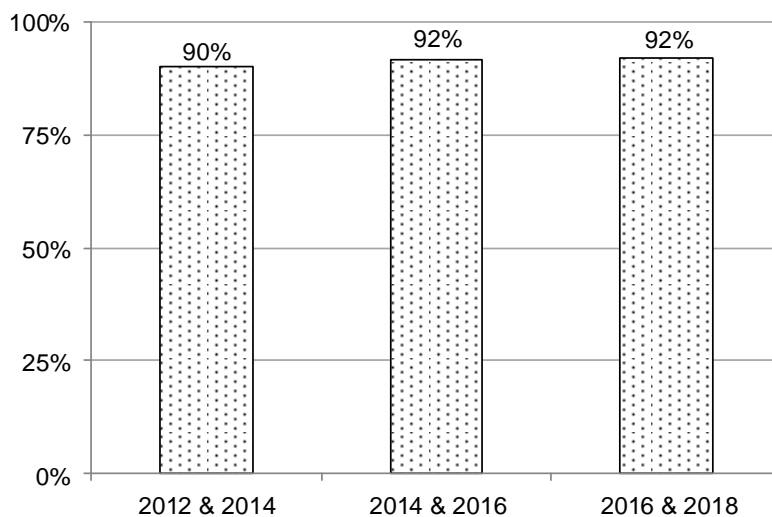
**Figure 55**  
**Percent of Male South Dakotans, Ages 40 and Older, Who Were Recommended by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional to Have a PSA Test, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018

Figure 56, below, shows the percent of male South Dakotans, ages 40 and older, who had a PSA test when their health professional recommended it. Most respondents for all years stated that they had the PSA test that was recommended.

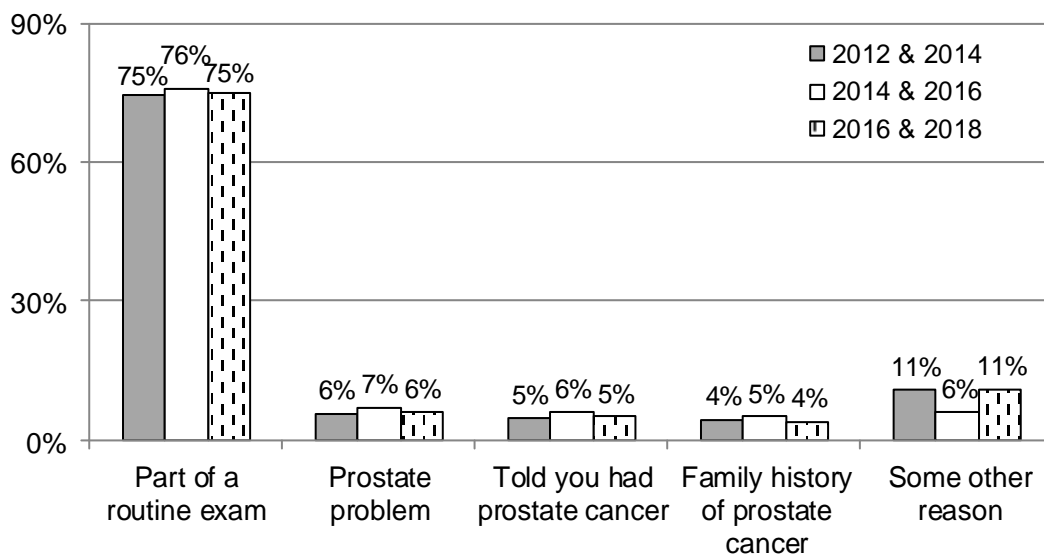
**Figure 56**  
**Male South Dakotans, Ages 40 and Older, Who Had a PSA Test When a Health Professional Recommended It, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018

Figure 57, below, shows the main reason male South Dakotans, ages 40 and older, gave for having their last PSA test. The majority of respondents for all years stated the main reason they had their last PSA test was because it was part of a routine exam.

**Figure 57**  
**Male South Dakotans', Ages 40 and Older, Main Reason for Last PSA Test, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018